INFORMATION LETTER

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Townsend, Reed Appointed To Research Laboratory Posts

Charles T. Townsend, a member of the N.C.A. laboratory staff since 1927, has been appointed Associate Director of Research in charge of the Western Research Laboratory in Berkeley, Calif. He will assume his new assignment when Dr. Ira I. Somers takes over the responsibilities as over-all Director of the Research Laboratories.

James M. Reed has been appointed Assistant Director of the Washington Research Laboratory, serving under C. A. Greenleaf, Associate Director.

Mr. Townsend is also on the staff of the University of California for research in the canning industry in an advisory capacity and, since 1954, has been responsible for laboratory work on vegetables and specialty products for the State Department of Health, Cannery Inspection Section.

He joined the staff of the University in 1926, under Dr. J. Russell Esty and Dr. K. F. Meyer. In addition to advisory and laboratory work for the California State Department of Health, he also did bacteriological work for the N.C.A. When Dr. Esty became Director of the Western Laboratory in 1927, Mr. Townsend was placed in charge of the bacteriological and processing division of the Laboratory.

In his research work he pioneered in the fields of processing, food spoilage, and quality improvement. He has been the author of numerous publications on subjects in these fields and was co-author of the *Laboratory Manual for the Canning Industry*.

Mr. Reed has been a member of the Washington Laboratory staff since 1936, except for a period of service in the Navy during World War II. Prior to his naval service he was a member of the bacteriological laboratory staff, and since his return to the Laboratory in 1946 has been in charge of processing studies, including the compilation and publication of the Association's bulletins on processing of foods in metal and glass containers. He was in active charge of the N.C.A.'s participation in "Operation Cue," the nuclear test of canned foods, in Nevada in 1955.

New Move in Senate and House To Authorize Marketing Order Controls on Cranberries

A modified approach to establishing marketing order controls over cranberries for canning has been proposed in legislation introduced in Congress this week by the ten Senators who represent the cranberry producing states and by two members of the House.

The bills (S. 1680, H. R. 6026 and H. R. 6137) would authorize a marketing order on cranberries in their fresh form and, to be effective, a proposed order would have to be approved by processors representing more than 50 percent of the volume as well as by two-thirds of the producers voting in a referendum. The bills also provide that there must be at least one processor representative on whatever governing committee is established under a cranberry marketing order. These two new bills would make the Agricultural Marketing Agreements Act apply to cranberries for canning or freezing in the same manner in which the Act can be applied to grapefruit for processing.

The application of the Act to fruits or vegetables for canning or to the canned commodity has been opposed by the canning industry since such programs were tried out in the early New Deal years. In many appearances before the Agriculture Committees of Congress, industry representatives have pointed out that the law is not designed to regulate or control crops for processing. In fact, the industry has established time and again that the production and marketing controls authorized in the statute could affect growers of canning crops adversely, through the imposition of rigid regulations over the quantity, quality, grade, size and source of what canners could take from the raw product suppliers.

The ability of control orders to limit production by area, region, or nationally has been pointed out as well as the legally authorized possibility that a control board might attempt to regulate the supply of raw material on a day-by-day, week-by-week or by some other arbitrary basis. The law is so broad in its control possibilities, the canning industry has shown, that even cannery practices in the contracting for and procurement of raw products could be regulated along with provisions for controlling the amount of a raw product that could be allocated to any particular purpose—fresh shipment, freezing, canning, and drying. Inspection and grading systems could be instituted under the terms of the law. Thus the entire cranberry economy could be controlled by a marketing order issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and under the law the cost of the program would be assessed against the canner.

Should the Nicholson-Johnson bills be enacted and the Secretary of Agriculture or some delegated representative approve a control program, an order could contain any or all of the above control mechanisms and it would become effective on the approval of two-thirds of the growers voting in a referendum and on the approval of representatives of 50 percent of the volume of the processed commodity.

Sponsors of the new Senate bill (S. 1680) are Senators Saltonstall and Kennedy (Mass.), Morse and Neuberger (Ore.), Smith and Case (N.J.), Magnuson and Jackson (Wash.), and Wiley and McCarthy (Wis.). H. R. 6026 was introduced by Representative Nicholson (Mass.) and H. R. 6137 was by Representative Johnson (Wis.). No action has been scheduled.

President Brown Asks Restraint To Control Federal Spending

N.C.A. President A. Edward Brown believes that the trend toward excessive federal spending can be reversed. He told the Utah Canners Association, at its 45th annual convention March 22, that reductions in federal spending in 1954 and 1955, with the accompanying tax cut, "resulted in an unprecedented era of expansion and prosperity."

Mr. Brown said that "if all of us working together—the public, the Administration, and Congress—have the will and the desire to put our public financial house in order, to reduce expenditures, and ultimately to ease the present burden of taxation, it can be done."

Mr. Brown reviewed various phases of the $72 billion budget now in Congress. Some say that the 7 percent increase in population justifies the record budget, but Mr. Brown pointed out that while military expenditures are up about 7 percent, social services and all other domestic expenditures are up 27 percent.

He raised questions about foreign economic aid which at $2.1 billion for fiscal year 1958 he described as the latest installment in a series of expenditures which have totaled $57 billion since World War II. "This program," he said, "has always been sold to the American people as a 'temporary' measure. Like the temporary buildings of World War I which can still be seen in Washington, 40 years later, it would seem to have become at least semi-permanent. A thoughtful citizen may well be excused for wondering whether foreign economic aid has not become a sort of permanent world-wide WPA.

"In the operation of our businesses we canners practice economy, prudence, and, we hope, good judgment. We expect thereby to earn a living, to preserve and distribute the product of the nation's farms, to assist in the huge task of feeding our vast population, to give employment, to make a modest profit, and to pass some part of the fruits of our labors along to our children," he said.

The economic and political climate must be such as to permit business to be done, investment to be made, and risk to be taken with some hope of reward, Mr. Brown asserted. "Punitive taxation destroys initiative, and somewhere along the line there is a limit to the amount of government we can afford without endangering our entire political and economic syatem. Punitive taxation is self-defeating. By stifling initiative, it dries up the wellspring of investment and profit, and increased rates or new taxes must then be imposed to support even minimum government services.

"A mere demand for economy, however is apparently not enough. There must be a real and earnest determination on the part of all of us that government expenditures be brought under control, even though some of our own pet projects may suffer in the process."

Consumer Service Division Briefs Many Food Leaders

Meetings and conferences with foods people who serve consumers in the West and Midwest are being held by Katherine R. Smith, Director of the N.C.A. Consumer Service Division, who is presently visiting in those areas.

Miss Smith is meeting with such food leaders as newspaper food editors, radio and television women, homemaking teachers, nutritionists, consumer specialists, school lunch managers, and home service directors of utility companies.

Miss Smith held a meeting and conferences in Omaha on March 11, in Salt Lake City and Ogden March 12 and 13, and in Portland, Ore., March 14-15.

A summary showing the increased consumption of canned foods, outlining the contribution they make to the American diet, and highlighting new developments in research closes with a question and answer period. The publications and services of N.C.A. in supplying information about canned foods are made available to the community leaders.

Miss Smith has been invited to appear as guest on several radio shows for homemakers. She was the guest on the Margaret Masters KLS show in Salt Lake City on March 12, and was interviewed by Katherine Wise of radio station KOMO, Seattle, on March 19.

In each of these guest appearances Miss Smith has discussed the high regard held for canned foods by American consumers, as evidenced by the increasing amount of them being used, and the advantages of quality, convenience and variety. She also has brought out the trend toward foods that are easily and quickly prepared.

Miss Smith will work in Spokane, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Denver during the last two weeks of March.

Forthcoming Meetings

March 24-27—Pacific Fisheries Technologists, Eighth Annual Meeting, Chinook Hotel, Yakima, Wash.

March 25-26—Canners League of California, 53d Annual Meeting, Santa Barbara Biltmore, Santa Barbara

March 26—Tennessee-Kentucky Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Peabody Hotel, Memphis

March 28-29—Southwest Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Dallas, Texas

March 29-30—Northwest Canners and Freezers Association, Annual Meeting, Gearhart, Ore.

April 8-9—Indiana Canners Association, Spring Meeting, Marott Hotel, Indianapolis

April 18-19—National Pickle Packers Association, Annual Meeting, Drake Hotel, Chicago

May 10-11—Pennsylvania Canners Association, Sales Clinic, Bedford Springs Hotel, Bedford Springs

May 13-15—12th Purdue Industrial Waste Conference, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

May 19-22—U. S. Wholesale Grocers Association, Annual Convention and Exposition, Hotel Roosevelt, New Orleans

May 22-24—National Canners Association, Spring Meeting of Board of Directors, Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D. C.

June 2-3—Michigan Canners and Freezers Association, Spring Meeting, Park Place Hotel, Traverse City

June 3-7—42d National Conference of Weights and Measures, Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D. C.

June 9-13—National Association of Retail Grocers, 58th Annual Convention, Navy Pier, Chicago

July 18-19—National Kraut Packers Association, 50th Annual Convention, Catawba Cliffs Beach Club, Port Clinton, Ohio

June 26-29—Processed Apples Institute, Inc., 6th Annual Meeting, The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Aug. 5-7—International Apple Association, Inc., 63d Annual Convention, Cincinnati, Ohio

Oct. 10-12—Florida Canners Association, 26th Annual Meeting, Americana Hotel, Bal Harbour

Oct. 20-23—National Association of Food Chains, 24th Annual Meeting, Sheraton Park and Shoreham Hotels, Washington, D. C.

Oct. 28-31—National Industrial Packaging & Handling Exposition of 1957, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

Nov. 4-6—Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines

Nov. 7—Illinois Canners Association, Fall Meeting, LaSalle Hotel, Chicago

Nov. 11-12—Wisconsin Canners Association, 53d Annual Convention, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee

Dec. 9-10—Ohio Canners Association, 50th Annual Convention, Neil House, Columbus

Dec. 14—National Food Sales Conference, National Food Brokers Association, The Conrad Hilton, Chicago

Jan. 6-8—Northwest Canners and Freezers Association, Annual Convention

January—National Canners Association and Canning Machinery and Supplies Association, 51st Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

Jan. 27-29—Canadian Food Processors Association, Annual Convention, Seigniory Club, Montebello, P. Q.

March 2-4—National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Annual Convention, The Conrad Hilton, Chicago

Grades for Grapefruit Juice for Manufacturing

The Agricultural Marketing Service of USDA has issued U. S. standards for grades of concentrated grapefruit juice for manufacturing.

The standards, first to be issued for this product, apply to concentrated grapefruit juice which has been preserved by canning, freezing, the addition of suitable additives, or any other suitable commercial method. They provide for grades A and C for manufacturing.

Provision is made for a product which has been concentrated to any degree; however, before applying grade standards the product is reconstituted to a Brix of between 10.5 and 11.5 degrees. The Brix-acid ratio requirement for grade A is not less than 6 to 1 and for grade C not less than 5.5 to 1.

The standards became effective on their publication in the *Federal Register* of March 20.

Lives of Depreciable Property

Since announcing its study of the schedules of useful lives of depreciable property for federal income tax purposes, the Internal Revenue Service has received many inquiries on the data that might be submitted (see INFORMATION LETTER of March 9, page 118).

The IRS has announced that the following is suggested as to information that would be welcomed by the advisory group working on the study:

"(1) List of depreciable items not presently included in Bulletin 'F'.

"(2) Estimated normal total useful lives by major items or classes of depreciable property. Where practicable, submit pertinent information as to factors affecting the normal useful lives recommended. (The normal total useful lives suggested should be for a normal operating schedule. Include statement of the normal operating schedule used.) This relates to items presently included in Bulletin 'F' as well as to new items.

"(3) Where average or composite lives are suggested for an account or group, it is desirable to show how the life was computed."

Suggestions and related data should be submitted in duplicate to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington 25, D. C., Attention: T:S:EA:F not later than June 30.

BDSA Containers Division

Lawrence H. Zahn of CIBA Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J., has been appointed Deputy Director of the Containers and Packaging Division of the Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce.

He succeeds Vern I. McCarthy, Jr., vice president of Vulcan Containers, Inc., Bellwood, Ill., who is returning to his corporation after having served since last September. Mr. Zahn has been in the pharmaceutical industry since 1941.

Price Support for Dry Beans

USDA on March 20 announced 1957-crop support prices, ranging from $4.92 to $9.67 per 100 pounds, for 11 classes of dry beans. The prices are set to return to growers the national average support rate which had been previously announced at $6.31 per 100 pounds.

The 1957 support prices for all classes are being reduced 4 cents per 100 pounds to adjust for shifts in production among the various classes. In addition, further reductions of 5 cents per 100 pounds being made in the support level for pea (including medium white) and great northern beans. Support prices for small and flat small white beans is being moved up a total of 21 cents per 100 pounds.

Choosing a Legal Structure

The Small Business Administration has issued a leaflet which gives pointers on how to choose the most suitable legal structure in establishing or conducting a small business.

The leaflet is designed to help small business owners take a new look at the legal structure of their firms to determine whether a single proprietorship, partnership, or corporation would be most suitable in view of the tax laws and other factors.

Copies of *Choosing the Legal Structure for Your Firm* are available from SBA field offices.

FDA Extends Time on Dietary Food Requirements

The FDA has extended for 30 days —until April 16—the time for filing views and comments regarding its proposal to amend label statement regulations for niacin and riboflavin (see INFORMATION LETTER of March 9, page 119).

Tinplate Industry Increases Its Use of Tin 4% in 1956

The tinplate industry in 1956 increased its use of tin 1,200 tons or 4 percent over 1955, according to preliminary annual figures reported by the Bureau of Mines of the U. S. Department of the Interior.

This increase was the largest, both in actual tons and percentagewise, among tin-using industries. The total amount of tin used by other industries decreased 3 percent.

Tinplate, the largest use of primary tin, took almost 60 percent of the totals. Solder, next in rank, showed the largest decline in tonnage among all items using primary tin. The total for bronze, the largest use of secondary tin, decreased 500 tons. Five items—tinplate, solder, bronze and brass, babbitt, and tinning—consumed 91 percent of the tin used in both 1955 and 1956.

Tin consumption in 1956 was reported at 90,200 tons (60,700 of primary and 29,500 of secondary) compared with 90,500 long tons in 1955 (59,800 of primary and 30,700 of secondary).

Imports of metallic tin in 1956 were 3 percent below 1955. This was the fourth successive yearly decline and the longest period of continuous downtrend of record. Malaya, the principal source, furnished 68 percent of the total imports; the quantity received from Malaya was 10 percent below 1955, and the smallest since 1951.

U. S. Standards for Wheat

The Agricultural Marketing Service of USDA has revised U. S. standards for wheat. The revision is intended to improve the quality of wheat represented by the U. S. grades and to encourage production and marketing of the wheat qualities most desired by domestic processors and foreign buyers.

Important changes in the wheat standards involve reductions in the limits of poor quality, an increase in the minimum limits of certain quality factors, and the elimination of "Amber Mixed Durum" and "Mixed Durum" from the grade designation in the class "Mixed Wheat."

Text of the revised standards was published in the *Federal Register* of March 15. The standards are to be effective June 15.

Planting Intentions Indicate Small 1957 Planted Acreages

March planting intentions for spring crops and decreased seedings of crops last fall are shaping up for 1957 the smallest total national planted acreage since World War I, according to the March 18 report by USDA on prospective plantings.

It appears that total planted acreage of 59 crops may be about 12 million acres less than last year. The crop for which the largest reduction is in prospect is field corn, with a reduction of 4.1 million acres indicated.

The largest percentage reduction in prospective acreage is reported for Durum wheat, down almost a third from the 2,551,000 acres planted in 1956. A major decline in acreage also is in prospect for rice, down 10 percent, primarily as a result of participation in the Soil Bank.

The total acreage intended for sweet potatoes is down about 3 percent, but Louisiana reports intentions at the same acreage in 1957 as in 1956. The acreage in prospect for dry peas is down 1.7 percent.

Slight increases in acreage are intended for potatoes and dry edible beans.

In the Northeast bean producing area, Michigan indicates an increase of 5 percent over 1956, more than offsetting decreases in Maine and New York. The Northwest bean area shows an over-all drop from last year of about 3 percent, most of which is accounted for by a decline in Idaho.

The pinto area of the Southwest also reports less acreage to be planted than last year. In California the acreage of lima beans is expected to be about the same as last year.

1956-57 Season Total Packs of Beets and Carrots

The 1956-57 pack of canned beets totaled 10,439,767 actual cases compared with the 1955-56 pack of 8,194,535 cases, according to a report by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics.

The 1956-57 pack of canned carrots totaled 2,968,020 actual cases compared with the 1955-56 pack of 1,791,957 cases.

The season total packs of canned beets and canned carrots were compiled on the basis of the packs through December 31 (see INFORMATION LETTER of Feb. 9, page 39) and the packs from January 1 to March 1.

1956-57 PACK OF BEETS

Container Size	To Dec. 31	Jan.–March	Season Total
		(actual cases)	
24/2	(a)	.....	(a)
48/8Z	796,812	23,900	820,712
48/1P	(a)	.....	(a)
24/303	7,239,425	194,572	7,433,997
24/2½	(a)	(a)	(a)
6/10	2,039,754	99,860	2,139,614
Misc.	45,083	361	45,444
U. S. Total, 1956–57	10,121,074	318,693	10,439,767
U. S. Total, 1955–56	7,794,188	400,347	8,194,535

a Included in miscellaneous in order to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

1956-57 PACK OF CARROTS

Container Size	To Dec. 31	Jan.–March	Season Total
		(actual cases)	
24/2	(a)	.....	(a)
48/8Z	272,654	1,738	274,392
24/303	1,331,646	111,584	1,443,230
24/2½	.....	.....	.....
6/10	1,096,407	148,453	1,244,860
Misc.	5,538	.....	5,538
U. S. Total, 1956–57	2,706,245	261,775	2,968,020
U. S. Total, 1955–56	1,730,894	61,063	1,791,957

a Included in miscellaneous in order to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

1956 Packs of Tomato Puree, Sauce, and Paste

Reports on the 1956 packs of canned tomato puree and tomato sauce have been issued by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics.

TOMATO PUREE

State	1955	1956
	(actual cases)	
New York	25,925	18,921
Md., N. J., and Pa.	338,250	676,277
Ohio	113,280	137,515
Indiana	337,165	480,088
Michigan	115,267	74,125
Utah	95,932	224,933
California	2,135,510	2,916,211
Other states	146,152	230,565
U. S. Total	3,307,481	4,767,633

TOMATO SAUCE

State	1955	1956
	(actual cases)	
California	7,885,773	9,027,509
Other states	753,751	1,350,156
U. S. Total	8,639,524	10,377,665

CALIFORNIA PACK OF TOMATO PASTE

The 1956 pack of tomato paste in California totaled 9,414,175 actual cases compared with the 1955 pack of 6,688,553 cases, according to a report by the Canners League of California which has been republished by the N.C.A.

1956 Packs of Fruit Cocktail Fruits for Salad, Mixed Fruits

Reports on the 1956 packs of canned fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, and mixed fruits in California have been republished by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics. Following are the state totals, with comparisons:

	1955	1956
	(actual cases)	
Fruit cocktail	13,178,470	15,460,031
Fruits for salad	1,157,729	1,298,007
Mixed fruits	253,018	295,767

a Source: Cling Peach Advisory Board of California.

1956 Pack of Canned Okra

The 1956 pack of canned okra, including mixtures with corn and tomatoes, totaled 378,596 actual cases compared with the 1955 pack of 468,625 cases, according to a report by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics.

Style of Pack	1955	1956
	(actual cases)	
Okra, whole and cut	250,672	241,491
Okra and tomatoes and okra, corn and tomatoes	217,953	137,105
U. S. Total	468,625	378,596

Stocks of Canned Foods on March 1 and Season Shipments

Reports on canners' stocks and shipments of canned apples, applesauce, RSP cherries, beets, carrots, corn, and peas have been issued by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics, and detailed reports covering the March 1 stock and shipment situation have been mailed to all canners packing these products.

	Carry-over month	Case basis	Total Supply 1955	Total Supply 1956	Canners' Stocks, March 1 1956	Canners' Stocks, March 1 1957	Season Shipments to March 1 1956	Season Shipments to March 1 1957
			(thousands of cases)					
Apples	Aug.	6/10	4,549	4,856	2,311	2,443	2,238	2,414
Applesauce	Aug.	actual	15,441	16,903	7,380	8,920	8,061	7,983
RSP cherries	July	actual	5,027	3,103	1,553	839	3,474	2,264
Beets	July	actual	a9,080	a11,980	3,990	5,536	5,700	6,443
Carrots	July	actual	a2,643	a3,468	1,046	1,643	1,597	1,825
Corn	Aug.	actual	34,530	44,390	14,215	19,247	20,315	25,143
Peas	June	actual	33,066	35,152	9,363	10,371	23,733	24,781

a Includes pack of beets from Jan. 1 to March 1.

Pack of Canned Meat

The quantity of meat canned and meat products processed under federal inspection during the month of February has been reported by the Agricultural Marketing Service of USDA at 189,791 thousand pounds, including quantities for defense.

CANNED MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS PROCESSED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION, FEBRUARY, 1957

	3 Lbs. & over	Under 3 Lbs.	Total
	(*thousands of pounds*)		
Luncheon meat	11,031	12,033	23,664
Canned hams	18,854	587	19,441
Beef hash	206	4,250	4,456
Chili con carne	696	13,789	14,486
Vienna sausage	249	4,517	4,766
Frankfurters and wieners in brine	1	471	472
Deviled ham	.....	706	706
Other potted and deviled meat products	.....	2,261	2,261
Tamales	272	2,842	3,114
Sliced, dried beef	30	343	373
Chopped beef	2	1,357	1,359
Meat stew	126	10,607	10,733
Spaghetti meat products	143	9,554	9,697
Tongue (not pickled)	68	123	191
Vinegar pickled products	769	1,228	1,997
Sausage	1	2,227	2,228
Hamburger	71	2,011	2,082
Soups	2,782	48,448	51,230
Sausage in oil	287	274	561
Tripe	1	379	380
Brains	.....	180	180
Loins and picnics	2,617	83	2,699
All other products 20% or more meat	678	6,523	7,201
All other products less than 20% meat (except soup)	512	21,106	21,618
Total all products	39,995	145,901	185,896

Columns do not add to totals shown in all cases since rounded figures are used. Amounts packed for defense are not included in these items. Total production, including quantities for defense agencies, was 189,791 thousand pounds.

Canned Baby Food Stocks

Details of the canned baby food supply, stock and shipment situation are reported by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics as follows:

	1956	1957
	(*thousands of dozens*)	
Canner stocks, Jan. 1	77,017	74,965
Pack, Jan. and Feb.	22,562	23,602
Supply	99,579	98,567
Canner stocks, March 1	71,595	69,418
Canner shipments during Feb.	13,392	13,037
Canner shipments, Jan.-Feb.	27,984	29,149

International Trade Fairs

An Industry Exhibits Division has been established in the Office of International Trade Fairs, U. S. Department of Commerce, to assist American industry in exhibiting at international trade fairs.

Intensified Research Asked on Citrus and Subtropical Fruits

A research program strong on basic studies and with increased emphasis on finding new and improved uses of citrus and subtropical fruits was called for by an advisory group to the USDA at a meeting in Washington, D. C., March 4-7.

The recommendations were among the high priority research needs cited by the Citrus and Subtropical Fruits Research and Marketing Advisory Committee at its annual meeting in Washington. The group is composed of persons outside USDA chosen to review the Department's research in this field and to advise the Secretary of Agriculture on problems that should receive special attention.

Research in three categories was considered. Among proposals receiving priority in each category were the following:

Production research: Initiate research to develop and improve equipment and methods for the mechanization of harvesting and farm-handling citrus crops. Expand studies to breed better citrus varieties and rootstocks. Increase work on "spreading decline," a threat to Florida citrus growers, caused mainly by the burrowing nematode.

Utilization and consumer-use research: Expand composition studies of citrus and subtropical fruits to determine how changes within constituents of plants can lead to losses of quality. Increase and speed research to improve products from colored and white grapefruit, including studies on the effect of cultural practices on processing and storing products such as juice, concentrates, and sections. Expand investigations to improve objective methods for measuring fruit quality to obtain greater uniformity in quality of processed citrus and subtropical fruit products.

Marketing research: Expand research on the cause and control of post harvest diseases of citrus and other subtropical fruits such as avocados, mangoes, and dates. Increase studies to develop objective methods for measuring quality and maturity for use in grading and inspecting fresh and processed citrus products. Expand studies to provide the best temperatures for citrus and other subtropical fruits and their products transported by truck, rail, and ship.

Under domestic marketing services of USDA, the committe called for expanded work on development and revision of U. S. grade standards for citrus fruits and products; obtain market news reports from more cities on truck receipts; expand work on planning wholesale food marketing facilities in specific localities. The group also urged a continuation of USDA's foreign market development program for citrus fruits and products.

The committee called for an expansion of cooperative service work by state departments of agriculture to improve or maintain quality control and to widen outlets for citrus fruits and products. It endorsed an expanded program by the Cooperative Extension Service of educational work with citrus producers, wholesalers, retailers, and consumers.

The group is submitting a detailed report of its recommendations to USDA. Copies may be obtained from the committee's executive chairman, Dr. Roy Magruder, Office of the Administrator, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Committee members at the meeting were N. L. Allen, American National Foods, Inc., New York, N. Y.; A. L. Chandler (chairman), Pure Gold, Inc., Redlands, Calif.; Stanley B. Crockett, Harlingen, Texas; Horace Etchison, McAllen Fruit and Vegetable Co., McAllen, Texas; Willard M. Fifield, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.; John T. Lesley, Florida Citrus Exchange, Tampa, Fla.; Allen T. Lombard, Rancho Sespe, Fillmore, Calif.; and Marvin H. Walker, Florida Citrus Canners Cooperative, Lake Wales, Fla.

Variety of Canned Foods Packed in Nigeria

The Foreign Agricultural Service of USDA reports that about 1½ million cans of food were processed in 1956 by the Nigerian Canning Company at Kano, in the cotton and peanut area of northern Nigeria. The food canned included groundnut (peanut) stew, groundnut soup, palm oil stew, whole chickens in natural broth, corned beef, "Egisi" soup with bitter leaf, and "jollof" rice.

The company hopes to double output in 1957 to about 3 million cans, according to the FAS.

A third of the 1956 production was exported to the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone. The company hopes to export some canned foods this year to the United Kingdom for sale to West African students there.

USDA Realigns Functions of Agricultural Research Service

Research and development work on the utilization of farm products is given added emphasis in a regrouping of functions within the USDA's Agricultural Research Service.

Under this new alignment, the development of new uses for agricultural products is to be administered separately in the ARS under a deputy administrator for utilization research and development. Farm production research functions are also regrouped, under a deputy administrator for production research.

According to an announcement, the regrouping of administrative responsibilities for research reflects increased emphasis in the USDA on utilization research, in line with current economic trends and the recommendations of farm organizations, advisory committees, and other groups.

Named to the new post of deputy administrator for utilization research and development is George W. Irving, Jr., until now the Service's deputy administrator for research. Appointed deputy administrator for production research is Theodore C. Byerly, who has been assistant director of livestock research.

Studies in human nutrition, household economics, and clothing and housing, formerly conducted in separate branches of the Service, are grouped together in a new Institute of Home Economics headed by a director, Hazel K. Stiebeling, reporting directly to the administrator.

Reporting to the deputy administrator for utilization research and development will be the directors of six divisions, replacing the four branches formerly concerned with this research. These divisions and the directors appointed so far are Eastern Utilization Research and Development, P. A. Wells; Northern Utilization Research and Development, W. D. Maclay; Southern Utilization Research and Development, C. H. Fisher; Western Utilization Research and Development, M. J. Copley; Utilization Economics (director not appointed); and Contracts and Grants (director not appointed).

Reporting to the deputy administrator for production research will be the directors of seven research divisions; Agricultural Engineering, E. G. McKibben; Animal Disease and Parasite, H. W. Johnson; Animal Husbandry, R. E. Hodgson; Crops, M. W. Parker; Entomology, E. F. Knipling; Farm Economics, C. P. Heisig; and Soil and Water Conservation, C. H. Wadleigh.

Administrative responsibilities of the Service's deputy administrator for regulatory programs, M. R. Clarkson, the deputy administrator for experiment stations, E. C. Elting, and the executive assistant administrator for management, F. H. Spencer, will continue unchanged.

Nuclear Test Publicity

The performance of canned foods under conditions of nuclear test conducted at the Nevada test site in 1955, as reported in a recorded radio interview participated in by Nelson H. Budd, Director of the Information Division, and Katherine R. Smith, Director of the Consumer Service Division, was broadcast recently over the following stations on the "Airmail Personal" network:

Jan. 25—KNCM, Moberly, Mo., audience 13,000; Feb. 8—WFOY, St. Augustine, Fla., audience 14,000; Feb. 22—WTTB, Vero Beach, Fla., audience 4,000, and WIRA, Fort Pierce, Fla., audience 13,000.

American Weekly

The weekly Household Almanac food feature in *The American Weekly* magazine was entitled "Tempting Fruit Desserts" on February 24.

Food editor Amy Alden illustrated her article with a black and white photograph that carried the caption, "Delicious Golden Peach Upside-Down Cake can be made in a jiffy with canned and packaged foods."

Four of the five recipes given used a canned fruit. They were "Golden Peach Upside-Down Cake" using canned peach halves, "Pineapple-Orange Parfait" using crushed pineapple, "Cherry Bounce" made with canned red cherries, and "Pears Helene" using canned pear halves.

Parade

"Do More with Tomato Juice" was the title that Beth Merriman, food editor, gave her article in the February 24 issue of *Parade* magazine. Introducing her three recipes, Miss Merriman said:

"We all enjoy chilled, delicately seasoned tomato juice at the start of a meal. But for even greater enjoyment, keep a few extra cans on the pantry shelf to use in cooking. You'll discover many new and exciting flavor tricks. Pictured here are three: using tomato juice as the liquid in meat loaf; to add color and flavor to macaroni and cheese; to make a quick and easy aspic. Use tomato juice, too, in gravies, sauces and stews, and for preparing pre-cooked rice, for added flavor."

In the March 10 issue of *Parade* magazine, Beth Merriman, food editor, titled her article "Tuna Treats."

The recipe is described as "a new, easy main dish." Creamed tuna is baked in tart shells, and Miss Merriman tops each little pie with crisp pickle slices. They are pictured in a black and white photograph that illustrates the article.

The article to appear in the March 24 issue is entitled "Fish Sticks Hawaiian" and features canned pineapple along with frozen fish sticks.

Showings of 'Three Squares'

"The Three Squares," canning industry motion picture project in the N.C.A. Consumer and Trade Relations Program, was shown to 300 attending the recent annual meeting of the Apple Growers Association of Hood River, Ore., and a few days later to 100 members of the 4-H Club there. Showings were under the supervision of Nicholas J. Trebin, manager of sales and market development of the association.

There were seven showings of the film on March 20 to 340 students of health classes at the McLean, Va., High School. Arrangements for this showing were made by Miss Marjorie Heiney, daughter of Robert B. Heiney, Assistant to the Secretary, N.C.A.

On March 14 the film was shown to 18 in the Sales Training Class of The Diversey Corporation, Chicago, by B. A. Petersen, manager of the canning department.

Canco TV News

All varieties of canned tomato products will be shown on American Can Company's March 25 NBC-TV News Show when Canco will dramatize the versatility of these important foods in the American diet.

Canned tomatoes, juices, aspic, paste, sauce and soup will each be heralded for the extra enjoyment it adds to meals. The show will illustrate how the many tomato products make tasty meals easier to prepare and add something special to countless delicious dishes.

The Southern Planter

Mavis M. Gibbs, homemaking editor, has an article featuring canned corn in the February issue of *The Southern Planter*, a monthly farm magazine. The article, "Canned Corn Makes Mealtime Work Easy," begins:

"During the month of February you'll find corn featured in recipes and on your grocer's shelves. Last year the sweet corn fields of America had an especially fine crop and two-thirds of the crop was canned. If your supply of home frozen and canned corn is low, you'll want to stock up this month.

"Here are a few new and a little unusual recipes for this popular vegetable."

Cream style corn is used in the recipes "Corn and Tomato Chowder," "Salmon Corn Patties," and "Sausage With Corn," and whole kernel is used in "Creole Corn Fondue." Canned tomatoes and salmon are included in two of the recipes.

Dr. Gould Named Secretary Of Ohio Canners Association

Dr. Wilbur A. Gould, a member of the staff of the Horticulture Department at the Ohio State University since 1946, is the new secretary-treasurer of the Ohio Canners Association. He will assume the office April 1, succeeding Paul Hinkle, who resigned this position after serving the association since 1950.

Dr. Gould is well known in the canning industry. He is the author of many research articles and has served as quality control editor of *Food Packer* magazine since 1950. At the 1956 N.C.A. Convention he presented a paper on instruments for control of product quality.

Dr. Gould will establish offices of the Ohio Canners Association at 993 Kilbourne Ave., Worthington, Ohio.

A native of Colebrook, N. H., he was graduated from the University of New Hampshire in 1942. He received his master's degree from the Ohio State University in 1947 and his doctor's degree from the Ohio State University in 1949.

He was employed by the Ferry-Morse Seed Company during the summer of 1941 and was a processed foods inspector for the USDA from 1942 to 1944. After two years' service in the Navy, he became a member of the Ohio State faculty in 1946, to teach and do research in processing and technology of fruits and vegetables.

New York Legislature Weighs State Marketing Order Plan

Two proposals to establish authority for state marketing order controls were the subject of hearings before a joint Senate-Assembly Committee of the New York State Legislature March 14.

The New York State Canners and Freezers Association appeared in opposition to the proposals which were supported in the main by the State Farm Bureau and apple, cherry, and potato grower associations, the State Grange and the State Horticultural Society.

Howard T. Cumming of Curtice Brothers Co. and William H. Sherman of the New York State Canners and Freezers Association made oral presentations, and Morton Adams of Alton Canning Co. filed a statement opposing the bills. They were supported by the appearance of approximately 50 growers who either opposed the legislation or asked that legislative action be deferred for another year to allow time for additional study.

Dan J. Wickham, president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, led off the testimony for the proponents of the legislation, arguing that the legislation is permissive in character. He said it would allow farmers, processors and handlers to develop self-help programs to regulate the flow of a crop to market, particularly in times of surplus. He claimed that lower grade produce could be kept off the market by the industry as needed and that advertising and promotion programs could be started and run by the industry. Mr. Wickham asserted that the proposed control programs could not establish acreage controls or marketing allotments. Farmers could grow any commodity, he said, and if there was too much of a crop then lower grades could be kept off the market and possibly diverted to other purposes.

In a prepared statement by the New York Farm Bureau it was stated that any control of an individual farmer's production could not happen but that the flow of the commodity to market could be regulated by raising or lowering grades.

In opposing the legislation Mr. Cumming enumerated the reasons why marketing agreements and orders are not needed and why they are inapplicable to commodities grown for processing. Mr. Sherman's statement pointed out that marketing order controls in New York would be particularly inappropriate since the state does not control a major share of any commodity grown for canning. An attempt to control New York products artificially would result in pricing them off the market, Mr. Sherman pointed out. He also presented statistical testimony showing that New York processors have consistently paid their growers as much or more than the average price paid for competing crops in other states.

The legislation is pending before the New York State Senate Finance Committee and before the Assembly Committee on Rules.

ICC Seeks to Register Private Motor Carriers

The Interstate Commerce Commission has asked Congress to enact legislation requiring private motor carriers to register with the ICC annually, and bills for that purpose have been introduced by the chairmen of the Senate and House Interstate Commerce Committees.

Following is the text of the legislation (S. 1490 by Senator Magnuson of Wash. and H. R. 5664 by Representative Harris of Ark.):

"Sec. 226a. In order to insure that motor carriers subject only to the rules and regulations of the Commission respecting qualifications and maximum hours of service of employees and safety of operation and equipment, have adequate knowledge of such rules and regulations, and to promote compliance therewith, each such carrier shall, on or before September 1 of each year, file with the Commission a statement, in such manner as the Commission may prescribe, showing (1) the name of the carrier, (2) the location or principal address of the carrier, and (3) the number of vehicles owned or operated."

The ICC said that the legislation is necessary to enforcement of its safety requirements. Many private carriers are not aware of ICC jurisdiction in this field, it is said.

Hearings on S. 1490 were held March 20-22. Representatives of the private carriers and of the farm organizations testified in opposition to the bill, and are expected to repeat this position when hearings are held on H. R. 5664 on March 28-29.

Status of Legislation

Agricultural trade development—S. 1314 (Ellender of La.), to raise Title I authorizations from $3 billion to $4 billion and extend P. L. 480 to June 30, 1958, was approved by Senate Agriculture Committee March 20 and will be the subject of hearings by the House Agriculture Committee beginning March 29.

Alaska statehood—H. R. 50 (Bartlett) to provide statehood for Alaska, is the subject of hearings begun by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee March 11. S. 49 will be the subject of hearings by a Senate Interior Subcommittee March 25-26.

Antimerger legislation—H. R. 2143 (Celler of N. Y.), to require prior notification of corporate mergers, was the subject of hearings by a House Judiciary Subcommittee March 20-22. S. 198 (O'Mahoney of Wyo.) is pending before Senate Antimonopoly Subcommittee.

Corporate tax extension—H. R. 4090, extending the present 52 percent corporate income tax rates and certain excise tax rates for another year after April 1, was passed by the House March 14 and was considered by the Senate Finance Committee March 19-22.

Defense procurement—S. 1537 (McClellan of Ark. and McCarthy of Wis.) and a number of companion bills in the House, to create a "Supply and Service Administration" in the Department of Defense for purchase and distribution of common supply items, in line with Hoover Commission recommendations, have been introduced and referred to Armed Services Committees, which are awaiting comments from the Department.

FDA chemical additives—Bills providing for FDA control over addition of chemicals to food have been introduced. FDA informed House Interstate Commerce Committee on March 6 that a FDA proposal is now before the Budget Bureau for approval and will be submitted to Congress as soon as it is cleared.

Government contracts—H. R. 722, to amend the Robinson-Patman Act so as to make sales to nonprofit institutions for resale, subject to the Act, will be the subject of hearings by House Judiciary Committee after it receives statements from government agencies concerned.

ICC agricultural exemption—H. R. 5823 (Harris of Ark.), to amend the agricultural exemption in sec. 203 (b)(6) of the Interstate Commerce Act, has been introduced.

ICC private carriers—S. 1490 (Magnuson of Wash.), to require private motor carriers to register with the ICC annually, was the subject of hearings by the Senate Commerce Committee March 20-22. A companion bill, H. R. 5664 (Harris of Ark.), will be the subject of hearings by the House Commerce Committee March 28-29.

Marketing orders, cranberries—A number of bills to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act so as to authorize marketing orders for cranberries for canning, have been introduced. No action scheduled. N.C.A. opposes.

Potato marketing and labeling—S. 1315 (McCarthy of Wis.) and S. 1393 (Smith of Me. and 19 co-sponsors) and companion bills in the House would prohibit the sale of potatoes that are of a lower grade than U. S. No. 2, if this restriction is approved by two-thirds of the potato producers voting in a referendum; and would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to suspend the grade restrictions in sales to canners if the potatoes meet all the requirements of No. 2 grade except size. No action scheduled. N.C.A. opposes application to canning.

Poultry inspection—S. 313 (Aiken of Vt.) and other bills to establish mandatory inspection of poultry by the USDA on a basis similar to meat inspection were the subject of hearing by the Senate Agriculture Committee. The Committee is expected to report a clean bill.

Robinson-Patman Act—S. 11 (Kefauver of Tenn.) and H. R. 11 (Patman of Tex.), to restrict the good faith defense against a charge of price discrimination, was the subject of hearings by the Senate Antitrust Subcommittee March 12-20.

Wage-Hour—Various bills to increase the minimum wage, broaden coverage and eliminate existing exemptions in the Fair Labor Standards Act, are the subject of hearings by Senate and House Labor Subcommittees.

Waste disposal—H. R. 1082 (Byrnes of Wis.), H. R. 2463 (Lipscomb of Calif.), and H. R. 4134 (Simpson of Pa.), to allow rapid amortization of waste disposal facilities and treatment works, have been introduced. N.C.A. supports the proposal, which is before House Ways and Means Committee.

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